ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

Episcopal and Presbyterian Bishops and Priests in War Paint.

A RELIGIOUS CRUSADE.

No Quarter To Be Shown the Followers of Noyes.

THEORIES OF MARRIAGE.

"A System of Organized Fanaticism and Lust."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

STRACUSE, Feb. 14, 1878. A movement was organized in this city to-day which has for its object the eradication of the Oneida Community. The head and front of the crusade is Dr. J. W. Mears, of Hamilton College. The first steps were taken at a meeting held at the Syracuse University afternoon. In response to a call, in which reference is made to the great wrong done society by from its deadly opposition to the principles of morality, about fifteen ministers of the Gospel reided to the invitation. Among these were Bishop Huntington, of the Episcopal diocese of Central New York; Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Church; Chancellor Haven, of the University; Dr. Mears, of Hamilton College; Rev. James Porter, of Brooklyn, Congregationalist, Rev. Ovid Miner and nearly all the local clergymen of the various denominations. The movement has been developing for a long time. Dr. Mears started it before the Utica Presbytery a year ago, and was appointed chairman of a

CHURCH DENUNCIATIONS. At simultaneous meetings of the General Asso sion of the Congregational Church and a Synod of the Presbyterian Church, held at Oswego last October, resolutions denouncing the Con munity were passed. The Presbyterians called it a "pernicious institution, which rests substantially on a system of organized fansticism and lust." Bishop Huntington, in his last Len-ten pastoral letter, condemned the Comof this the movement has slumbered until to-day. when it assumed something like a formidable aspect. Each person who entered the University to day was handed a copy of the American Socialist, the Community organ, which bristled with editorial and other ticles of a nature calculated to create a favorable entiment. A small boy stood at the door to make the distribution. Its editor, William A. Hinds, was also present, notebook in hand. The assembled divines read the Socialist until Chancellor Haven called the Conference to order. On his motion Bishop Huntington was chosen chairman. Bishop Peck offered prayer appropriate to the occasion. Dr. lears was asked to read the call, with which request he complied, closing with a statement that it was not expected or desired that others than those who en invited by letter should be present. This was directed at the reporters, who were there in large force, all the New York papers being repre-The gentlemen of the press retired in good After the doors were closed and a guard placed thereat the meeting proceeded to business.

Exclusive as were the council they failed to rid the meeting of the presence of a member of the Oneida Community who was there in the guise of a delogate. Editor Hinds left the room with the re-The interloper was not discovered, although the precaution was taken to call for the residence and faith of every person.

After the call of the roll the chair alled on Professor Mears to state what facts were in his possession in regard to the Community. Proars alluded to the first action taken some time ago by the Synod of which he was a member with respect to this local evil, and to the resolutions that were passed at a later date by the State Baptist Association, in harmony with the action of the Synod. Professor Mears then gave a brief sketch of the rise headed by Noyes, a graduate of a college

EVERY MAN A HUSBAND TO HIS PRIEND'S WIPE. He based his theory on the second chapter of Acts, where it is stated that the early Christians had their property in common; but Noyes diverged from the stural view by holding a community of persons as well as of good. Noves, in college, was a bright student and promised to be a useful man. His communistic movement was started at Poultney, Vt., in 1847. The people rose against it and Noyes was obliged to fice. He came to this section about thirty years ago. I may say that these people are good citizens, orderly and cleanly in the manner n which they conduct their homes. A similar community was started at Wallingford, Conn., but it It did not contain the elements of success that the Oneida Community does. In the Oneida Community men and women live together in a sort of concupiscence. No woman has a husband of her clare that they live the resurrection life, in which they neither marry nor are given in marriage." violate this rule and show any particular attachmen for one another they are criticised for so doing. Noyes has great influence among them. Their insti-tution is the outgrowth of vile passion. A person going through this community sees nothing there to ffend. All is secret. Our students who visit the place say that the men look passably but that the women have a dejected look, and how such women can e the mothers of an excellent stock of men is one of the problems which the students discuss. Three or four years ago a similar community was started in the Northeastern part of this State. The Oneida Community has its location in the very centre of the State. I did not know but that we were to have the State clothed with these communities. That porthern Community, however, has been sold out. Whatever can be done ought to be done in New York as it was in Vermont for the sake of the morals of

OUTRIES AND ANSWERS. Chancellor Haven asked whether the women ever leave their precinct? The answer was, "Not much, If at all." Dr. Fowler asked whether Professor Mean thought the leaders in the Community were sincere in comparison with the Mormon leaders? He replied "I presume they are. Noyes says the Community would be a failure without the present method of

Dr. FOWLER-Is it dving out? Professor Means-It shows no signs of it. Pro sor Mears added that they are educating their young men so as to perpetuate their institution value of their property is about \$500,000 or \$600,000,

secording to their estimate. Bishop Huntington said "this is not an isolated community. It should be shown in the light. There is an impure emanation from it. Young people go ere and return with these impure thoughts and esociations in their minds.

At this point Dr. Porter, of Hamilton, read a letter from Congressman Baker, in which the writer states that it is a disgrace to the United States that a Mormon delegate should be admitted to Congress from Utah, and that it is a disgrace to New York that such community as this is allowed to exist in the State. The speaker held that this system is a foul blot on

Bishop Peck indorsed the view given that the Exigencies of this particular time demand that we do something. He indersed Congressman Baker's letter. This meeting should have succession and permanence. We should neither look for sudden success nor ultimate failure. The evil is too deep

segacious men. The method of treatment must be moral and Scriptural. If the Community stood alone without sympathy from the outside public, and with less sagacious leaders, it might be overcome by a popular uprising. Hot headed men will do us no good in this work. The opposition must be soundly

The following resolutions were introduced :-Resolved. That it is the urgent duty of the peopl of the State to take and press measures for the sup pression of the immoral features of the Oneida Com

munity.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to whom shall be committed all questions of fact or law relating to the Oneida Community and of measures which ought to be adopted, and to report at a future conference which the committee will call.

Bishop Huntington was appointed chairman or that committee, with instructions to associate with

that committee, with instructions to associate with himself Dr. Beard, of Syracuse, and Dr. Mears, of

Rev. G. M. Pierce, of Utah, editor of the Rocky fountain Advocate, being present, was invited to speak, and he pictured the deplorable social state of the Mormon people.

The Chair called on Mr. L. W. Hall, a prominen

member of the Syracuse Bar, to present the legal phase of the question. Mr. Hall said it would naturally be presumed that such offences have been treated elsewhere. Repressive efforts have been taken in Massachusetts and Connecticut against adultery and lascivious coabitation. In our own State adultery has not been made a penal offence. In reto this particular case it occurs to there must be specific legislation. If we can get a moral sentiment aroused, public feeling turned toward Oneida, we will not need severe legis lation. If in the statute in regard to disorderly persons the words "all persons living in concupiscence one in the Oneida community. Some suppose that it will die out of itself. I think legislation would speed it on its way. Bishop Peck's resolution cover what we ought to do at this meeting.

The Chair here asked what Congressman Baker means by saying that this is an indictable offence a Mr. Hall replied that there is a difference

ion on this point. I do not think that it is an indictable offence as the law stands.

Chancellor Haven proposed that the con quire into the law and practice of the Oneida Com-munity and into the feeling of citizens of the State without saying anything about suppression. He had no doubt that it is the wish of Christian people to arouse the feeling of the people against this system Bishop Huntington was right in saying that it diffuses an impure sentiment. He would like the com mittee to inquire what is the duty of Christian and citizens. If they tell us we ought to express our opinion and stop we will do that. If they tell us we should petition the Legislature we will probably do that. He thought that in the resolutions they should not assume what they were going to do. He did not want a committee to tell them how they ought to suppress it.

Dr. Torrey agreed with Chancellor Haven's views He thought more decisive action should be taken He wished every man, woman and child to understand that there was no doubt as to the immorality of this institution. He thought they should not be afraid to express themselves in unequivocal terms in regard to the Oneida Community. A lively discussion followed on Professor Mears' resolution, which was finally adopted in a slightly modified form The question then arose whether the members pres on the subject ensued. Finally the secretary was instructed to furnish the press with the resolutions adopted, but nothing further. The gentlemen were also given to understand that it would be a breach of honor to divulge the proceedings. The Conference

WHAT THE LEADING COMMUNISTS THINK OF THE PROPOSED CRUSADE OF THE CLERGY-A NON-BESISTANT BODY-EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT ON THEIR BUSINESS-NO HOSTILE

LEGISLATION FEARED. A ride of five miles from the village of Oneida HERALD's correspondent to the large, comfortable and cheerful home of the Oneida Community, which is located upon 580 acres of the best farm and grazing lands in the State, on the Oneida and Madison county lines. Here and hereabout are located real and personal property to the value of which is owned in common \$500,000. about three hundred persons (males and females being about evenly divided) in this, the headquarters of the Oneida Community, and about twenty-five goods, factories, handsomedwellings and farm build-ings, all well stocked; splendidly bred horses and magnificent cattle-in fact, everything that could make a home or community happy and comfortable.

The Oneida Community stands well with its neighbors, judging by the speech of people, which is to the effect that the members mind their own business are industrious, temperate, frugal, courteous, honor able in all dealings with their fellows, good citizens and, as a community, pay one hundred cents on a dollar, and or inestimable value to the people of the surrounding country by giving employment to from 150 to 250 worthy people at various seasons and enhancing the value of real estate in both counties for miles around their home. If the reverend gentlemen who have called upon their fellows to unite with them at Syracuse and agree upon some plan for the extermination of this Community had depended upon the neighbors of the communists to take the initiative the call would never have been saued. The best informed people of the locality

depended upon the neighbors of the communists to take the initiative the call would never have been issued. The best informed people of the locality assure me that no legal proceedings will ever be commenced in the courts of the county if they depend upon the actions of local officers or residents. This for an introduction to my call to-day to obtain the views of the leaders upon the proposed crusade against the Community.

THE COMMUNITY ON THE CRUSADE.

I met J. Humphrey Noyes, the acknowledged leader of the Community; but, as he is suffering from an affection of the throat which prevents his indulging in prolonged conversation, directed my interview to William Alfred Hunds, the accomplished editor of the American Socialist and author of many works on communism.

Mr. Hinds cordially welcomed me as the representative of the Herald and cheerfully responded to my request for information regarding the views of the Community upon the proposed efforts of the clergy to destroy that body. The result of the interview and replies to my questions was as follows:

Mr. Hinds—We first heard of the meeting called by Dr. Mears, of Hamilton College, Bishop Huntington and others a day or two ago in the newspapers. The announcement created no more excitement in our Community than did any of the former agitations of this character, almost the whole ground having been gone over in the sensation of August of last year, which was based upon the misr-presentations and garbled reports of a New York Rohemian.

Comrespondent—What do right the Community for the members of the Community.

Commespondent—This is not the first time that Dr. Mears has agitated this subject?

Mr. Hinds—A report that there were internal dissensions in the Community and the reported secession of ten members of the Community.

Commespondent—This is not the first time that Dr. Mears has agitated this subject?

Mr. Hinds—A report that there were internal dissensions of the members of the Community of the State for the purpose of creating public sentiment, if possib

A few years ago a committee was appointed by the Presbyterian Synod of Central New York to look into our affairs and suggest some pian for action, but to our knowledge this committee has never made any report. The members never made any formal call here, nor did any of them apply for information, which would have been given cheerfully.

Connespondent—Do you not think that the new Polygamy act of Congress has attimulated Dr. Mears and his conferes to renewed effort?

Mr. Hinds—It has doubtless given life to this movement, but that sot has no reference to communities PREVIOUS ACTION.

seated to be easily eradicated. It is in the hands of signations men. The method of treatment must be moral and Scriptural. If the Community stood alone moral and Scriptural. If the Community stood alone

like ours, and only affocts Territories under the jurisdiction of the United States government.

Commissionness—Are not your peculiar views or system sometimes confounded with those of the Mormonism of the Mormonism of the Mormonism of the Mormonism gives Mir. Hixdes—We do not consider that the Community has any similarity to Mormonism. Common unarriage creates property in women. Mormonism gives man control over as many women as he chooses. Communism acknowledges no property in persons. I do not know that there is any communistic property at Salt Lake outside of the Church property; so far as general membership is concerned there is no communistic property.

The analogy between the Oneida Community and the Mormons, which is much insisted on in certain quarters, fails in many ways, and especially on two very important points, to which we commend the attention of Dr. Mears and others, namely:—

First—The Oneida Communists are and always have been peaceable subjects of civil authority. No seditious act has ever been charged upon them. They have never had a thought of carrying out their communistic principles in opposition to the laws, or even to the public opinion of the people among whom they dwell. Soon after their first settlement at Oneida, on the occasion of an attempted prosecution (which brought to light all the objectionable features of their system, and was afterward withdrawn), they explicitly offered to sell out and leave if that was the wish of their neighbors; and they fully expected to do so, but were stopped by a voluntary petition to the contrary signed by many respectable people in the vicinity. They were assured at that time and many times afterward by lawyers of high standing that they were not breaking existing laws; and it is understood that new legislation is contemplated. If such legislation should be obtained the Community would certainly obey it, though they might justily complain of its ce post facts character. They will be faithful to their record of submission to the "powers that be" to

tween the systems of the Oneida Communists and the Mormons may be summed up and combined in the following statement:—

"One system represents the civilization of the Old Testament: the other that of the New. War and pelygamy appear on one side; non-resistance and freedom for women on the other."

Cornessonder—If special legislation is secured what will be the course of the Community?

Mr. Hinds—Special legislation is very unpopular nowadays and finds but little favor. If we should find ourselves in conflict with any locality we should avoid that conflict, even if it involved our withdrawal from that locality.

Connessonder—What form did opposition to the Community take on your settling here?

Mr. Hinds—Some of our neighbors became alarmed over the settlement of a Community of which they knew nothing; they were excited over our reported radical views, and as the Community was not as rich as it now is legal proceedings were commenced and efforts made to indiet us, which did not succeed. Our neighbors finally became satisfied that we were peaceable and industrious, and when they found that there was a chance of losing us they drew up a paper, which was signed by the larger proportion of the people within a few miles, asking us to remain, and guaranteeing us protection. No bill was found in Madison county courts, and no evidence was offered upon which an indictment could be found. There was some prosecution and persecution in Oneida county, but nothing resulted from it; in fact, the whole matter was dropped. No attempt to indict the Community since then has succeeded. On one or two occasions ecceders have tried to make trouble for us, but there has been no legal action. Their alleged grievance was founded upon ceeded. On one or two occasions seededers have tried to make trouble for us, but there has been no legal action. Their alleged grievance was founded upon the idea that they were entitled not only to what they put into the Community, but also a proportion of what they might have earned. Our covenant debars members from this course, and no action could be sustained.

be sustained.

FUSTICE HUNT'S OPINIONS.

About thirteen years ago, in the last difficulty with a seceder, he tried to get us indicted in Oneida county, and for this purpose sought to obtain the services of Counsellor Ward Hunt, of Utica, now Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court of the United States. After bearing the man's story Judge Hunt informed us that he did not like the man nor his effort, and he would have nothing to do with him; but, after knowing thoroughly our principles and practices he very willingly espoused our side in the matter, and the effort for indictment was again dropped.

matter, and the characteristics and the dropped.

Commessionment—What form of legislation do you anticipate will be sought for against you?

Mr. Hinds—We have no idea as to how they intend to declare our manner of life or the acts of the Commission and any and any again. If the State

Mr. Hinns—We have no idea as to how they intend to declare our manner of life or the acts of the Community a crime or even a misdemeanor. If the State feels called upon to make special legislation we shall not resist. If the legislation should be of such a character that we felt as if we could got conscientiously conform to it then we might conclude to withdraw from our community form, or, for instance, turn Shakers. In fact there is a great deal of similarity between communitys and Shakers.

Our Community is a non-proselyting institution. All we ask, and all we have ever asked, is to allow us to go on our peaceful way. We have been quite careful even in our own paper to keep our radical society principles in the background. For a year at least we have not circulated at all any of our pulications explaining these peculiar principles. In fact, we have entirely withdrawn them from circulation, and at present have no intention of thrusting them on the public. But supposing these members and self-appointed guardisms of social morality should succeed in breaking up the Oneida Community what would be the result? It certainly would have this result:—It overlainly should succeed in breaking up the Oneida Community what would be the result? It certainly would have this result:—It would set free a great many people here to go into this very business of proselyting. We have quite a number of writers and speakers who would like no better fun than to spread our principles by locturing and all means that are usually taken advantage of for such objects. And then these wise men ought to bear in mind that no system ever dies so long as it is subject to persecution. In fact, if these reverends had genuine faith in the good old Gamalian doctrire they would consider that they would do the most service to the world by letting the Community severely alone. "For if this thing be of men it will come to naught; if it be of God, they cannot overthrow it."

alone. "For if this thing be of men it will come to naught; if it be of God, they cannot overthrow it."

Young Skern.

Furthermore, it will do no harm to remind the members of this self-constituted conference that they cach and all represent sects that are very young in years. It is searcely one hundred years since the first Methodist was seen in Massachusetts, and Congregationalists. Presbyterians, Episcopalians and all the rest need not go back more than two hundred and fifty years to find that their sects were terribly persecuted by other sects that happened to be in power. We communists cannot expect a new system of society, based on a new interpretation of the Scripture, to fare any better than the grandfathers of the divines who are to meet in Syracuse. We probably shall go through some such experience as the Shakers have in this country. Everybody respects them now and speaks well of them, but during the first years of their history they were subject to terrible persecutions, maltreated in various ways, their meetings broken up, property destroyed, their societies threatened with violence, &c. They have lived down the opposition to them, and so has the Oneida Community in its immediate neighborhood. It is only necessary for our permanent peace that the whole State shall come to know us as well as our neighbors do, and the present movement may help us in that respect.

A PAVORABLE EPIPECT.

CORRESPONDENT—What was the effect of the agitatation of last summer?

Mr. Hinds (smilling)—The newspaper notoriety attracted attention in a way that increased the demand for our manufactured products, and so materially heligal us. The present agitation may possibly result with equal advantage.

CORRESPONDENT—You have read the formal call for the meeting. What have you to say as to its assertion?

Mr. Hinds—The call of the reverend gentlemen asserts that the Community is doing "a great wrong

Correspondent—You have read the formal call for the meeting. What have you to say as to its assertion?

Mr. Hisde—The call of the reverend gentlemen asserts that the Community is doing "a great wrong to society from its deadly opposition to the principles and practices of Christian morality. What is meant by this we do not quite understand. Certainly our system is an example of good order and temperance. Professor Mears has publicly given us credit for honesty and uprightness in all our dealings. In no instance within our history of thirty years have our practices and principles been thrust upon persons cutside to disturb families or create scandal of any kind. This shows at least that we are not disturbers or deadly opponents of Christian morality, as is put forth. As between common marriage and "free love," as it is termed, or any system of sexual morality that has fewer guarantees than marriage, we stand and always have stood with marriage. Although we disclaim any principle of ownership as between man and woman, yet our system, we claim, furnishes incomparably better and safer guarantees for the protection of women and the education of children than monogamy. For one individual who may have let our Community on account of disappointment in regard to our peculiar idea of social life several have left because they did not find the sexual freedom they anticipated. Under our system there is no sexual compulsion; every person is at liberty to live a pure Shaker life if he or she chooses; in fact, any

woman can live apart, as far as sexuality is concerned, from the men if she chooses.

Connessondent—Have you had many accessions from Oneida or vicinity?

ACCESSIONS AND SECESSIONS.

Mr. Hinds—In thirty years the accessions have not exceeded five. There have been none from the immediate neighborhood within twenty-five years, except one—the mother of a member who was taken in that she might be cared for in her old age, and she died here.

Connessondent—What of the seceders of last summer?

CORRESPONDENT—What of the seceders of last summer?

Mr. Hinds—Three of them have already returned, and still another has applied to return.

Correspondent—How about the health of the children of the Community?

Mr. Hinds—Since September, 1869, including five cases of children who died at or about birth, there have been born in the Community fifty-five children. Of the fifty who survived the perils of birth all are now living. There have been no deaths in the children's department for eight years. The department includes seven children brought in here by their parents, in addition to the fifty born here.

Correspondent—Will the Community be represented at Syracuse?

Mr. Hinds—Some member will probably go to hear what is said if he can obtain admission. Joseph Cook lectures in the evening. He will probably have something to say on the subject.

Correspondent—What is the business of the Community?

Mr. Hinds—Trap making, silk manufacturing and

munity?

Mr. Hinds—Trap making, silk flanufacturing and fruit and vegetable canning. These are carried on mainly by outside people, superintended by Communists.

Commencement.—How many people are there in the Community.

the Community.

Mr. HYNDS—We number about two hundred and seventy-five here and twenty-five at the Wallingford branch. CORRESPONDENT-How many outside people do you

employ?

Mr. dinus-From one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty, according to the season—men, women and boys.

The Herath correspondent then left the hospitable and courteous Community with acknowledgments for the information given.

A BOY'S SUICIDE.

A LAD ELEVEN YEARS OLD HANGS HIMSELF IN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1879. A very curious and unusual case of suicide of curred here to-night, and has caused the most in tense excitement in the northeastern or Kensington portion of the city. For sometime past lad named Willie Zehgler, barely eleven years of age, has been living on Alleghany avenue. parents were dead and he was taken to be brought up by his grandmother, who resided in a very comfort ham street. The boy was very quiet and well behaved, but was shy, retiring and addicted to a gloomy disposition not common to boys of his age. He was of a religious turn of mind, and had a morbid fondness for

of mind, and had a morbid fondness for religious books. He has frequently been heard to say that he wondered what sort of a place heaven was and that he would like to go there. In fact, his thoughts continually dwelt on the life beyond the grave, and the neighbors all pronounced him an odd sort of old fashioned child. He, however, had never manifested any disposition to commit suicide as a means of hastening his entrance to the other world.

HANGING WITH A CLOTHESLINE.

This evening the grandmother left the house for a short time. She returned after only a half hour's absence and found the door locked. There was no response to her repeated knockings, so the neighbors helped her to force an entrance. Willie was newhere to be found when the house was scarched until some one reached the cellar. There a terrible sight was beheld. The boy was hanging by the neck from a beam, dead. He had carefully piled up some blocks to stand upon and had taken the clothesline and tied it over a joist of the flooring everhead; then, standing on the blocks he had fastinged the end of the row securely and had taken the clothesime and then it over a joist of the flooring overhead; then, standing on the blocks, he had fastened the end of the rope securely about his neck and kicked away the blocks beneath his feet. He had performed the work much more skilfully than Sheriff Calhoun hanged Hunter, and must have died very speedily.

THE BILLINGS TRIAL

ARBEST OF JONES, THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS HELD IN FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO ANSWER FOR PERJURY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1879. George W. Jones, the witness in the Billings mur der trial whose evidence created so much comment has been indicted for perjury by the Grand Jury, three others, while five appeared and dismetrically contradicted him. Jones was used to establish the alibi, swearing that on the night of the murder he was in a boat fishing, and saw Billings so far away from the scene of the tragedy he was in a boat fishing, and saw Billings so far away from the scene of the tragedy at the time that the shot was heard that it would have been impossible for him to commit the deed. Jones has been arrested on the charge, and bailed for appearance by Daniel H. Deyoe and Stephen Thorn in the sum of \$5,000. These gouldemen are also Billings' sureties in \$30,000. General Hughes and Mr. Lamoreaux, counsel for Billings, have been engaged to defend Jones.

The motion for a change of venue in the Billings case will be heard to-morrow morning at Ballston. General Hughes and the principal parties to the case have arrived. There appears little probability of a change of venue or a new trial.

AN AUDACIOUS BURGLARY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Easton, Pa., Feb. 14, 1879.

At an early hour this morning the store of R. K. Bachman, Congressman elect from this district, at Durham, about seven miles from Easton, was entered by four men. George Bachman, Edward Lerel and Quintis Umstead, who were sleeping on the second floor, were bound, tied to their beds and gagged. Bachman showed fight, but was overpowered. The thieves then demanded the keys to the safes, when they were informed that the safes were locked by combination locks. Bachman was robbed of \$50. Three of the thieves then went down stairs, while the fourth stood guard. The men worked on the safes until two o'clock, when they succeeded in blowing them open, damaging the building considerably. They succeeded in getting about \$500 in bills and silver, and then drove of with two of B. K. Bachman's valuable herses, which they left at Bethlehem, where it is supposed they took the train to Philadelphia. The detectives and the Durham Horse Company have been searching the woods all day, thinking perhaps they had sheltered themselves there. Bachman showed fight, but was overpowered.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1879. Marie Azurine, a female trapeze performer at the Theatre Comique, Detroit, was seized with vertigo last night when at the height of a swing thirty feet from night when at the neighbor a swing thirty teet from the floor and fell headforemost, striking a seat with a duil thud, the body rebounding in the air and then falling apparently lifeless in the centre isle. She suffered a fracture of three ribs, besides internal in-juries. She is not expected to live.

FIRE INSURANCE

MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND COMPANIES-EN-DEAVOR TO INCREASE RATES-THE SCHEDULES

A meeting of the fire underwriters of Boston wa held at noon to-day to hear the report of the com-mittee recently appointed to consider the question of au increase of rates of insurance. Ten local com-panies and twenty-seven agencies were represented out of twenty-two companies and forty-eight agen-

out of twenty-two companies and forty-eight agen-cies. The committee's report was as follows:— Schedule A.—Minimum rates, with nothing more hazardous in the building:—Hides and sole leather; sugar in unopen packages; boots and shoes in cases; dry goods in unopen packages; heavy hardware; flour in barrels; salted provisions in barrels, hogs-heads and boxes, may be written at 40 centa, in brick or stone buildings or in iron-clad gravel-roof ware houses. warehouses,

Nekalule B.—Minimum rates:—General packages

merchandise in brick or stone, or in iron-elad gravelroof warehouses, at 50 cents, and in wooden buildings, 75 cents.

Schedule C.—Minimum rates:—This schedule includes extra hazardous risks, such as apothecaries'
stocks, fuel, crockery, drugs and oils, hardware, jewelry, oil, glass, &c., and the rate is from 60 cents to

stocks, fuel, crockery, drugs and cons, from 60 cents to \$1 50.

Schedule A was amended by the addition of the words:—"And no merchandise shall be written at less than 40 cents."

A motion was then passed to appoint a committee of three to obtain the views of each underwriter in Boston on the proposed tariff, and the meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next at noon.

MAINE WANTS RETRENCHMENT.

In the Senate to-day a resolution was presented and referred instructing Senators and Representa-tives in Congress to use all honorable means in their power to effect a reduction of the salary of the President of the United States to \$25,000 per annum, and that of members of Congress to \$3,000 per annum, and that of members of Congress to \$3,000. Also a reduction in the number and salaries of all other officers of the government and all other expenses, to correspond with the general depression in business and the increased purchasing power of the

THE DOMINION.

Lord Lorne's First Speech to the Canadian Parliament.

ENTHUSIASTIC POPULAR GREETING

Princess Louise's Drawing Room Last Night.

A FASHIONABLE CRUSH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 OTTAWA, Feb. 14, 1879. The formal opening of the first session of the new

Parliament passed off to-day with a more than usually loud flourish of trumpets. The event had seen looked forward to by many with pleasure and by others with anxious curiosity. The first class, it will readily be guessed, included those distinguished ladies who were fortunate enough to secure cards for the floor of the House, and the army of sightseers, and the curious were the great mass of thinking men who are eager to know what is to result from the profuse promises of the national policy party, now hat they have been placed in power. The advent of a new Parliament is generally the signal for some improvement, and, perhaps, slight alteration in the internal arrangements of the great halls of wisdom, but this year has witnessed a more than usual amount of change. The first and most marked is in the Senste Chamber. Here the crimson drapery which formerly adorned the walls from the floor to the gallery has been removed, and one-half the now appears decorated with tasteful but very unpretending frescoing, the lower half to correspond with the carpet and seats of the Cham ber. This innovation was made at the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor General, who also suggested a very desirable alteration in the throne from which covers the chair of state has been moved back in such a way as to render it possible to see the occupant from any point in whereas previously it was impossible to do so unless almost immediately in front. It was impossible to carry out the whole of the embellishments proposed by His Excellency before the opening of Parliament, but even now a vast improvement has been effected, the delicate coloring of the walls blending harmoniously with the drapery and other surroundings. When lighted up the Senate Chamber has always been noted for its brilliant appear ance, but it was admitted by those present at the Drawing Room last night that it had never been seen to such advantage before. The work yet to be done which will be commenced immediately on the closing of Parliament, is the frescoing of the walis and pil lars of the gallery, and when all is complete the ensemble will be one that His Excellency might well be proud of originating. In the Commons the changes are not many beyond the laying of new oilcloth in the spacious corridors, a work of no small proportion and the customary new chair for the Speaker, i being the rule for each Speaker to take his chair with him on vacating office. The new chairs (there is one for the Speaker of the Senate as well) are splendid specimens of workmanship, being handsomely carved and upholstered, and costing in the neighborhood of \$200 each. A new chair has also been provided for the throne in the Senate Chamber, and, while the others are certainly exceedingly fine specimens of THE CRUSH AND THE CEREMONIES.

e demand on the Gentleman Usher of the Black Red for cards of admission to the gallery for the opening ceremony has not been as great since the first opening of the Dominion Parliament; while last year, when there was an unusual attraction in the fact that it was to be the last time the Earl of Dufferin would officiate, over two thousand tickets were issued, this year the number reached nearly three thousand. It will, doubtless, seem absurd that such a number of cards should be issued when it is stated that there is only seating capacity for about nine hundred, although as a rule nearly twice that number manage to crush in. But so pressing are the Senators and members in their demands that the Gentleman Usher, in order to escape absolute persecution, obtains the larger number, and the holders have to run their chances of obtaining even standing room. The attendance of strangers, who came from all parts of Canada and some parts of the United States to witness the opening, was very large, and as soon as the Parliament Buildings were opened in the morning while last year, when there was an unusual attract Parliament Buildings were opened in the morning the spectators began to file in and take seats in the gallery, some bringing books and others or the fair sex their tatting or needlework. As the hour for the ceremony, three o'clock, approached, the crush at the doors of the Senate was terrific, and the Dominion police, who were out in full force, had the utmost difficulty to prevent accidents.

the doors of the Senate was terrific, and the Dominion police, who were out in full force, had the utmost difficulty to prevent accidents.

At a quarter to three the Princess Louise arrived at the Parliament buildings, accompanied by Lady MacNamara, Hon. Mr. Moreton, Mrs. DeWinton and the aide-de-camp in waiting. The guard of honor, composed of 100 men of the Governor General's Foot Guards, presented arms, and a royal salute was fired from the Nepean Point battery, the band playing "God Save the Queen" and the assembled multitude cheering lustiny. At three o'clock the Governor General arrived in a carriage drawn by four handsome horses and escorted by the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. A vicerogal salute was fired on His Excellency's arrival, the band again playing the national anthem amid the continued cheering of the people.

The VICEREAL ADDRESS.

The Marquis having taken his seat on the throne, where the Princess was already scated, the Usber of the Black Rod was instructed to summon the Commons, upon whose arrival the Governor General read the following speech from the throne:—Hosonable Gentlemen of The House of Commons:—In meeting the Parliament of Canada for the first time I desire to express the gratification I feel at having been, selected by Her Majesty for the high and important office I now fill and to assure you of the great satisfaction with which I now seek your aid and co-operation in acknewledging, with profound gratitude, the reception which has been accorded to myself as Her Majesty's representative. I am also commanded by the Queen to convey through you to the people of Canada her thanks for the loyal, generous and kindly manner in which they have welcomed her daughter. The contribution of Canadian products and manufactures to the great International Exhibition at Paris last year attracted much attention, and it is believed it will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Dominion with Strope. I congratulate you on the success, which must, in no small degree, be attributable to the kind

ward. The papers on the subjects shall be submitted to you.

The important and rapidly increasing trade between Canada and England in live cattle has been seriously threatened by the appearance in various parts of the United States of pieuro-pueumonia. In order to prevent the contagion from spreading to Canada and the consequent interruption of trade, I have caused an order to be issued under the Amimal Contagious Diseases act of 1869, prohibiting the importation or introduction into the Dominion of American cattle for a short period. It is hoped that the disease will be, ere long, extinguished in the United States, and the necessity for continuing the prohibition removed. Your attention will be invited to an amendment of the act I have just referred to.

POREIGN TRADE. The government commenced negotiations, with Her Majosty's sanction, for the development of the trade of Canada with France and Spain and with their respective colonies. I hope to be able to lay before you the result of these negotiations during

their respective colonies. I hope to be able to lay before you the result of these negotiations during the present session.

RALWAYS.

It is the purpose of my government to press for the most vigorous prosecution of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and to meet the reasonable expectations of British Columbia in carrying out this intention due regard must be had to the financial position of the country. Communication by rail has been effected between Manitoba and the United States by a system of railways, by the junction at St. Vincent of the Pembina branch of our railway with the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. That portion of the main line which extends from English River to Keewatin is now being placed under contract, and will be energetically pushed to completion in order to set cure as rapidly as is possible the connection between Lake Superior and the great Northwest.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

A bill for the amendment and consolidation of the acts relating to stamps shall be submitted for your consideration, as well as a measure amending the act relating to weights and measures. The decennal census must be taken in 1884. I think it expedient

that a measure for the purpose should be passed during the present session in order to give ample the present session in order to give ample and the property of the present session in order to give ample and the property of providing some means for the collection with this subject it may be well to consider the propriety of providing some means for the collection with this subject it may be well to consider the propriety of providing some means for the collection and also measures relating to the mounted police and to the foot office provided the subject of the mounted police and to the foot office provided the province of the province of New Scotia and to the foot office provided the province of New Scotia and the province of New Scotia and Constanting to the Indians. A measure will also be submitted to you for the vesting in Her Majesty for the use of the province of New Scotia and Constanting to the Indians. A measure will also be submitted to you for the vesting in Her Majesty for the use of the province of New Scotia and Constanting the Constanting of the province of New Scotia and Constanting the Constanting th

commence with any letter from N to Z inclusive tomorrow (Saturday) night.

THE DOORS TROWN OPEN.

Notwithstanding this precaution the corridors
leading to the Senate Chamber, where the ceremony
took place, were very much crowded by nine o'clock,
when the doors were thrown open, the viceregal
party having arrived with their characteristic punctunity. The Marquis and Her Royal Highness
were seated on the throne, and on either
side were the gentlemen of the viceregal
staff—Major de Winton, Lieutenant Colonel
the Hon, E. G. P. Littleton, Captain Chater,
Lieutenant Harbord and Hon, Mr. Moreton. The
military staff present at the opening of the House
were in attendance and formed in two lines from the
throne to the entrance to the chamber. Through
these lines the ladies and gentlemen advanced,
handing their cards to the adde-de-camp in
waiting, who called their names, and after
bowing to His Excellency and Her Royal
Highness they passed to a side door, through
which they proceeded up to the galleries, which were
formerly opened to the public, for the ladies and gentlemen who were presented. There has always been
a large attendance of spectators at the annual "drawing room" and no little murmuring has been heard against the new
order. A crowd of people assembled at the
Senate entrance long before the hour for the presentation, many having seen or heard nothing about the
closing of the galleries. The seene presented curing
the progress of the ceremony was one of exceeding
brilliance and beauty. The flashing uniforms of the
staff and the elegant toilets of the ladies, together
with the handsome decoration of the chamber, combined to make a picture of such rare magnificence
and aplendor as would defy the ablest pen to adoquately describe.

DIESSES AND ORNAMENTS WORN.

The Princess wore a black satin dress with
princess train, low necked, standded with diamonds, a tiara of diamonds on the
hair, and diamond necklace. Lady McCamara wore
a black satin princes train, by medical services and splendor as wold d

the attendance to-morrow night will not be very larger Immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony the viceregal party drove back to Government House, excerted by cavalry. Major Domville, M. P. form St. John, N. B., wore a cavairy uniform which he recently imported from England at a cost of \$700.

MAIL ROBBER CONVICTED

A THIEF ARRESTED, TRIED AND SENTENCED WITHIN A FEW HOURS-TEN THOUSAND TO TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 14, 1879.

James Beck, a baggage muster on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad between here and Columbus, Ky., was arrested at ten o'clock this morning, at the Flum Street Depot, by Colonel Schaurte, of the Post Office Department, on the charge of robbing the mails. He was taken to the Post Office, where, on the production of proof against bim, he made a full confession. He was then taken before Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, the entire business being accomplished within four hours. The amount purloined from letters cannot be accurately stated, but it is supposed to be between \$10,000 and \$20,000 all taken within a year.